

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work ¹ by selected worker occupations and major industry sector, Local government, California, 2012

Occupation	Local government 2,3,4	Goods producing				Service providing								
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining ^{2,3}	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation and utilities ⁴	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services	Public Administration
Total	27,310	720	--	710	--	26,590	2,830	--	--	--	10,630	520	--	11,750
Police and sheriff's patrol officers	3,470	--	--	--	--	3,470	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	3,330
Firefighters	2,490	--	--	--	--	2,490	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,480
Janitors and cleaners, except maids and housekeeping cleaners	1,990	--	--	--	--	1,990	50	--	--	--	1,850	40	--	--
Bus drivers, transit and intercity	1,280	--	--	--	--	1,280	1,220	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Teacher assistants	1,240	--	--	--	--	1,240	--	--	--	--	1,240	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of fire fighting and prevention workers	940	--	--	--	--	930	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	930
Landscaping and groundskeeping workers	760	--	--	--	--	760	--	--	--	--	270	160	--	220
Bus drivers, school or special client	690	--	--	--	--	690	170	--	--	--	440	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of police and detectives	630	--	--	--	--	630	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	630
Elementary school teachers, except special education	520	--	--	--	--	520	--	--	--	--	520	--	--	--
Highway maintenance workers	420	370	--	370	--	60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30
Maintenance and repair workers, general	390	--	--	--	--	390	60	--	--	--	190	30	--	100
Correctional officers and jailers	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	350
Office clerks, general	360	--	--	--	--	360	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	120
Registered nurses	330	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	--	290	--	--	40
Secretaries and administrative assistants, except legal, medical, and executive	280	--	--	--	--	280	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	50
Counter attendants, cafeteria, food concession, and coffee shop	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--	--	260	--	--	--
Secondary school teachers, except special and career/technical education	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--	--	240	--	--	--
Nursing assistants	230	--	--	--	--	230	--	--	--	--	220	--	--	--
Light truck or delivery services drivers	190	--	--	--	--	190	--	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Probation officers and correctional treatment specialists	160	--	--	--	--	160	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150
Electricians	160	--	--	--	--	130	60	--	--	--	50	--	--	--
Parking enforcement workers	160	--	--	--	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90
Painters, construction and maintenance	140	50	--	50	--	90	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60
Automotive service technicians and mechanics	140	--	--	--	--	120	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
First-line supervisors of correctional officers	130	--	--	--	--	130	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	130

¹ Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

² Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

³ Data for mining (Sector 21 in the North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2007) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

⁴ Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating state agencies, November 27, 2013